

von Hindenburg yesterday when General Gouraud's men entered Champagne.

in Coulers is a town of 3,000 inhabitants. It commands two defiles in the forest region eastward, and is of no great military importance in itself. The significance of the capture arises from the fact that since 1914 it has symbolized German resistance in Northern France. It was the last stronghold of the incosequential town of that name, but the entire system of German defense along the line.

But Vouziers has been taken, the line of the Aisne has crumbled and the Hindenburg has been broken down at several places in this region. The Germans appear thus far to have kept their retreat in hand with the greatest skill.

At Vouziers yesterday evening, when the French entered the town, blankets, pillow cases and household linens of all kinds were lying in the streets, having been thrown out by the retreating detachments, whose work was interrupted by the rapid advance of Gouraud's troops. The French troops only saved part of the booty. The Germans, who were ready for shipment to Germany, had interrupted the work of destruction throughout the region in the bend of the Aisne, liberating a number of the villages, some of them visited and captured, and about 5,000 civilians from German domination.

Some houses were still burning in Vouziers last evening, and German shells were falling in the town. Observers in the Paris region believe that the damage is only partial.

The enemy has strong positions on the right bank of the Aisne to the east, where he opposed vigorously the efforts of the French to effect a crossing. A passage, however, was forced this morning and a footing gained on the left bank.

The Fifth Army has continued its advance toward Laon, meeting only stiff resistance to effect a crossing. The German artillery has endeavored to stop the advance, but the French, composed of machine-gun sections, have been able to keep the enemy at bay. North of the Oise the enemy appears to be digging in in front of General Debenedy's forces.

## DUTCH CONCENTRATE TROOPS

PARIS, October 13.—Gustave Hervé, the former revolutionary, writes in *la Victoire*:

"The Dutch authorities feel that the German Flanders armies are sufficiently exposed to warrant a massing of Dutch troops along Holland's frontier, properly equipped, and ready to march that may flee across the border."

## FRENCH REACH AISNE

AT POINT SOUTH OF RETHEL.

(By Associated Press.)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, October 13.—General Gouraud's troops in pursuit of the Germans have reached the banks of the Aisne in the bend that passes south of Bethune and Cambrai, and about 10,000 civilians have been liberated in the villages and towns retaken from the Germans.

## LARGEST AMMUNITION DUMP

CAPTURED AT BOHAIN

(By Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE VALENCIENNES FRONT, October 13.—Americans and British troops in the Ardennes region where was probably the largest enemy ammunition dump ever taken. Shells, planes, and a large area. This capture will greatly reduce the quantity of ammunition available to the Germans on this section of the front.

All the Bohain roads were found to be mined when the Anglo-American forces entered. When the German sentries discovered that the mines had failed to catch anything, they shot at the Americans from the place. They made a direct hit, and the explosion blew a hole in the ground big enough to hold a large carriage.

Because the German divisions and regiments are so mixed up and scattered, the Germans now suppose to have abandoned numbers on shoulder straps. Instead, they are wearing different letters on their sleeves designating groups.

## SECOND AMERICAN

ARMY ORGANIZED

(By Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, October 13.—The second army came into being yesterday and began operations. It is under command of Major-General Robert L. Bullard.

"The first army, which has been in command since August, is under command of Major-General Hunter L. Liggett. General Pershing assumes command of the group of armies.

## FIRE CONTINUE TO

BREK OUT IN NORTH

(By Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, October 13.—Vouziers, which was occupied by the French, is burning. The French are attacking the German positions at Chastres and Briquelles. Explosions of great violence have taken place in the region. The American lines continue to break at various points, which cannot be attributed to the weather.

The unfavorable weather slowed up aerial operations. But, Lieutenants James J. Adams, of the 1st Pennsylvania, and Francis M. Simonds, of the 1st American, escaped from a German machine which attacked them.

## STATE DEPARTMENT

HAS NOT RECEIVED

GERMAN PEACE NOTE

(Continued From First Page.)

gives home the same point each time with a new emphasis.

The conclusion, in the opinion of the military party, failing to that peace by the sword as it promised, President Wilson's estimate of the present peace party in Germany is that the military party is not in a position to do anything at all.

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Soldiers Still Regard It as Their Part in Great Drama to Keep On Fighting Despite German Cry for Peace.

(By Associated Press.)

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It was obvious that the forces of Germany were not ready to accept the peace terms, regarded that their part in the great drama still is to fight.

Whether the news of their government's announcement of willingness to concede to President Wilson's terms but the greater part of the American army are given as early as possible all information in possession of General Headquarters. From both headquarters the news was sent to division headquarters and from there to the men in reserve position and on to the line.

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# ATLANTIC COAST PAPERS OPPOSE ANY PARLEYING

Demand Necessary Credentials Regarding Authority of Dr. Solf Before Acting, Advises Daily News, of Greensboro, N. C.—Good Faith Questioned.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK Times—Surrender, not an armistice, must be the condition precedent to any talk about peace. No peace can be made with the Hohenzollerns. Peace must be signed in behalf of Germany by an authority having neither the will nor the power to make a momentary concession to begin a new war of imperial ambition.

## Charlotte (N. C.) Observer—Undoubtedly

sentiment in America, as well as in Great Britain and France, is plainly against any sort of parleying. The making of any concession to Germany would be bitterly opposed. No one of the allied nations would for a moment consider such a promise, however small, and there is every reason to believe that President Wilson has the same anxious views. We believe there will be the decisive action in his response to the German answer.

## Boston Herald—The real diplomat

has been observed. The real diplomat is the one who is able to bring the allied armies to the peace table. The sooner and the better this discussion by note comes to a halt, the better.

## Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News—It

has been observed that the covenant of peace is not a mere formality. It becomes necessary for the allied nations to transact business with the German nation, and some agencies recognized for the party petitioning. The question next in order is as to whether Maximilian and Solf come furnished with the necessary credentials.

## Bristol Herald-Courier—On its face

the German reply is a complete acceptance of the President's terms, and it is sufficient to bring the world a step nearer peace. The questions remaining to be determined are whether the Germans are acting in absolute good faith and whether their inquiries might be accepted as an armistice or a surrender. Coming from the German government, it must be accepted for what it is—an offer of a truce without security whatsoever for compliance with any provisions of promise.

## Asheville (N. C.) Citizen—Germany's

reply is not an unconditional surrender. The terms of the armistice, were one general or should be left to General Foch as supreme commander of the allied forces. The sentiment reflected everywhere in the United States, the French command will demand the unconditional surrender and disarmament of the German armies.

## Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer—

There is no reason to doubt that the wisest and best solution of